

VENZHEGA, A.S. [Venzheba, A.S.]

Durability of rollers of multiroller mills in connection with the physical state of the surface layers. Dcp. AN URSR no.10:1302-1306 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Starokamatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR F.P.Belyankinym [Beliiankin, F.P.]

1965-56

ACC NR: AP6002120

SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65 001/006/0701/0706

AUTHOR: Bernshteyn, M. L.; Kalyagina, G. P.; Venzhega, A. S.; Beikin, M. Ya.; Ryabova, L. A.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: High-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment (with 9 Kh steel as example)

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 701-706

TOPIC TAGS: steel, surface hardening, metal heat treatment, mechanical heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The paper gives the results of a study and adoption in industry of a new method of hardening the surface layers of cold rolls, the high-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment (HTMST). In experiments with rolls of 9Kh steel, the greatest increase in the contact strength of 9Kh steel rolls as compared to ordinary hardening treatment with high-frequency currents and low tempering is provided by HTMST involving an austenizing temperature of 900-950C, a draft pressure of 64 dkN, a longitudinal feed of 180 mm/min, and a rotation velocity of 720 rpm. After this treatment, the contact strength in the zone of

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limited life increased from 4.1—5.4 to 13.0—14.8 million cycles (in some samples, up to 50—55 million cycles). The life of the working rolls of a twelve-roll mill increased by a factor of over 2. Metallographic studies and microhardness measurements following the HTMST showed the presence of a markedly hardened surface layer characterized by a high etchability. HTMST results in a refinement of carbide particles, an increased alloying with chromium, and causes a certain orientation to appear in the separation of these particles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 11Mar65 / ORIG REF: 001

FW
Card 2/2

VENZHEGA, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELKIN, M. Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting grinding conditions for hardened 9Kh steel. Mashino--
stroenie no.5251 S-O '64 (MIRA 18:2)

VENZHEGA, A.S.

Plastics instead of nonferrous metals. Mashinostroitel'
no.5:11 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Plastics) (Kramatorsk--Machinery industry)

VENZHEGA, A.S., inzh.; BELKIN, M.Ya., inzh.

Strength of rolls for cold finish rolling. Mashinostroenie
no.1:9-10 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Staro-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Rolls(Iron mills))

BEIKIN, M.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; VENZHAGA, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SITUSARENKO,
V.N., Inzh.

Hardening parts weakened by a key groove. Vest. mashinost. 45
no. 3:63-64 M. 165. (MIRA 18:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420003-9

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~~Machinery Construction Factory~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420003-9"

VENZHIGA, Ivan Ivanovich; SHATUNOVSKIY, L.Ya., otv.red.; BELINA, R.A.,
red.izd-vs; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn.red.

[Pipe fitter for blast furnace water lines; manual for the
training of qualified workers in industry] Slesar'-vodoprovodchik
domennoi pechi; uchebnoe posobie dlia podgotovki kvalifitsirovannykh
rabochikh na proizvodstve. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry
po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 199 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies) (Pipe fitting)

62/524-65-01/406

Telichko, A.I., and Wints, J.A.

Figure: The Sixth Conference of Young Scientific Workers of the Institute of Geography, USSR (Institute of Geography AS USSR) (Erevan 1958)

INVENTIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, SERIYA GEOGRAFICHESKAYA, 1959, NR 4, PP 152-154 (USSR)

[illegible]

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Case 2/5

[illegible]

Case 375

[illegible]

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Carl 5/5

KUDRYASHOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich. Prinimali uchastiye: VENZHER,
N.Ya.; PANFILOV, N.D.; PERTSIK, A.G.; FOMIN, A.A., red.

[Handbook for the amateur motion-picture photographer]
Spravochnik kinoliubitelia. Moskva, Iskusstvo, 1964.
451 p. (MIRA 18:2)

VENZHER, V.

"A Method for Computing Production Expenses on Kol'khózes," *Toprosy Ekonomiki*, No.11, 1955

Translation M-1024, 12 Mar 56

VENZHER, V

N/5
722.101
.v4

Voprosy kompleksnoy mekhanizatsii kolxoznogo proizvodstva (Problems of complex mechanization of Kolkhoz production) Moskva, Akademkniga, 1955.

332 p. tables.

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Ekonomiki.

Bibliographical footnotes.

VENZHER, V.

Business accounting on collective farms. Vop. ekon. no.9:
58-66 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Krasnodar Territory--Collective farms--Accounting)

VENZHER, V.

Commodity production under socialism and the agricultural artel.
Vop. ekon. no.8:116-123 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Russia--Agricultural policy)

VENZHER, V.

12G97

USSR/Economists 7314.

Feb 1947

Distribution of Agriculture 4301.0200

"The Scientific Conference Concerning the Problems of
the Distribution of Agriculture in the USSR," V.
Venzher, Candidate in Economic Sciences, 8¹/₂ pp

"Iz Ak Nauk Otdel Econ i Prava" No 2

Describes proceedings of conference with particular
emphasis on summaries of individual reports of follow-
ing: A. D. Stupov, I. S. Lupinovich, G. T. Selyaninov,
M. M. Sokolov, N. D. Ladygin, V. A. Tyutin, N.
Kosteletskiy, L. M. Kletskiy, I. D. Laptev. Comments
made by Professor Zal'tsman also recorded.

LC

12G97

VENZHER, V.

Development of collective farm property at the present-day stage.
(MIRA 13:12)

Vop. ekon. no.12:18-25 D '60.

(Collective farms)

(Property)

VENZHER, V.

Subsidiary farming is an additional source of agricultural pro-
duction. Vop.ekon. no.7:58-69 J1 :62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Agriculture)

VENZHER, Vladimir Grigor'yevich, doktor ekonom.nauk; POTAPOV, Kh.Ye..
red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Utilizing the law of value in collective farm production]
Voprosy ispol'zovaniia zakona stoimosti v kolkhosnom proizvodstve.
Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 318 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Value) (Collective farms)

VENZHER, V.G., doktor ekon.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOZLOV, M.I., kand.
ekon.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEMENOV, S.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.
nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; SIDOROVA, M.I., kand.ekon.nauk, nauchnyy
sotrudnik; BANNIKOV, N.A., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn.red.;
ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Production expenditures and the cost of products on collective
farms] Izdershki proizvodstva i sebestoimost' produktov v kol-
khozakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 256 p.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Institut ekonomiki
Akademii nauk SSSR. (for Venzher, Kozlov, Semenov, Sidorova).
(Collective farms--Costs)

a-4

BC

Lesions in pregnant rabbit produced by protein-free diet. M. K. VERNIKOVSKI (J. med., Ukraine, 1939, 9, 421-427).—In rabbits on a protein-free diet no pregnancy occurred, nor in rabbits put on this diet immediately after copulation. The sterility is attributed to atrophy of the uterus and ovaries. In pregnant rabbits the diet caused abortion or fetal death owing to lesions of the placenta. The liver, spleen, adrenals, and kidneys were also affected to a degree proportional to the duration of the diet. M. K.

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM	TO	DATE	BY	REMARKS
100000	100000			

S/081/61/000/022/065/076
B101/B147

AUTHOR: Venzlyak, B. B.

TITLE: Determination of the temperature range of melting for thermoplastic film glues based on thermomechanical characteristics

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 444, abstract 22P9 (Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Tekhnol. legk. prom-sti. no. 6, 1960, 91 - 94)

TEXT: The author describes an apparatus measuring the film thickness by a precise thickness gauge with simultaneous rapid heating to melting. The apparatus is intended for measuring the melting temperature of thermoplastic film glues. The measuring method is described. The apparatus allows to find thermomechanical curves for determining (with sufficient accuracy) the temperature range of melting for ПА-548 (PA-548) and ПББ-К1 (PVB-K1) film glues. Its advantage is that the melting temperature is determined under conditions similar to real conditions of melting in the gluing process. Its drawback is that the heater must be

Card 1/2

Determination of the

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cooled to room temperature after each measurement
Complete translation]

[Abstracter's note.

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S/081/61/000/019/075/085
B117/B110

15-1100

AUTHOR: Venzlyak, V. B.

TITLE: Some properties of the film adhesives ПББ -K1 (PVB-K1),
ПА-548 (PA-548), and БФ-6 (BF-6)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 486, abstract
19P90 (Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Tekhnol. legk.
prom-sti, no. 1, 1961, 27-30)

TEXT: For determining the melting temperature range and the behavior of
glue in adhesion, film adhesives of the types PVB-K1, PA-548, and BF-6
with an average thickness of 0.25, 0.20, 0.15, 0.1 mm were examined. The
films were prepared from equal alcoholic solutions. Thermomechanical
curves were recorded with micrometers for all the film temperatures under
consideration. On the basis of these curves the melting temperature ranges
were determined. The investigation showed that the BF-6 adhesive is not
thermoplastic in the range of $> 150 - 160^{\circ}\text{C}$. In some cases, such a
behavior of an adhesive may complicate the creation of a firm contact

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Card 1/2

Some properties of the film adhesives...

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B117/B110

between adhesive and tissue. Temperatures at the beginning of the melting range were determined for the adhesives PVB-K1 and PA-548. The mechanical properties and the character of the thermomechanical curves of PA-548 films were found to be dependent on the macrostructure forming in the course of their preparation. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

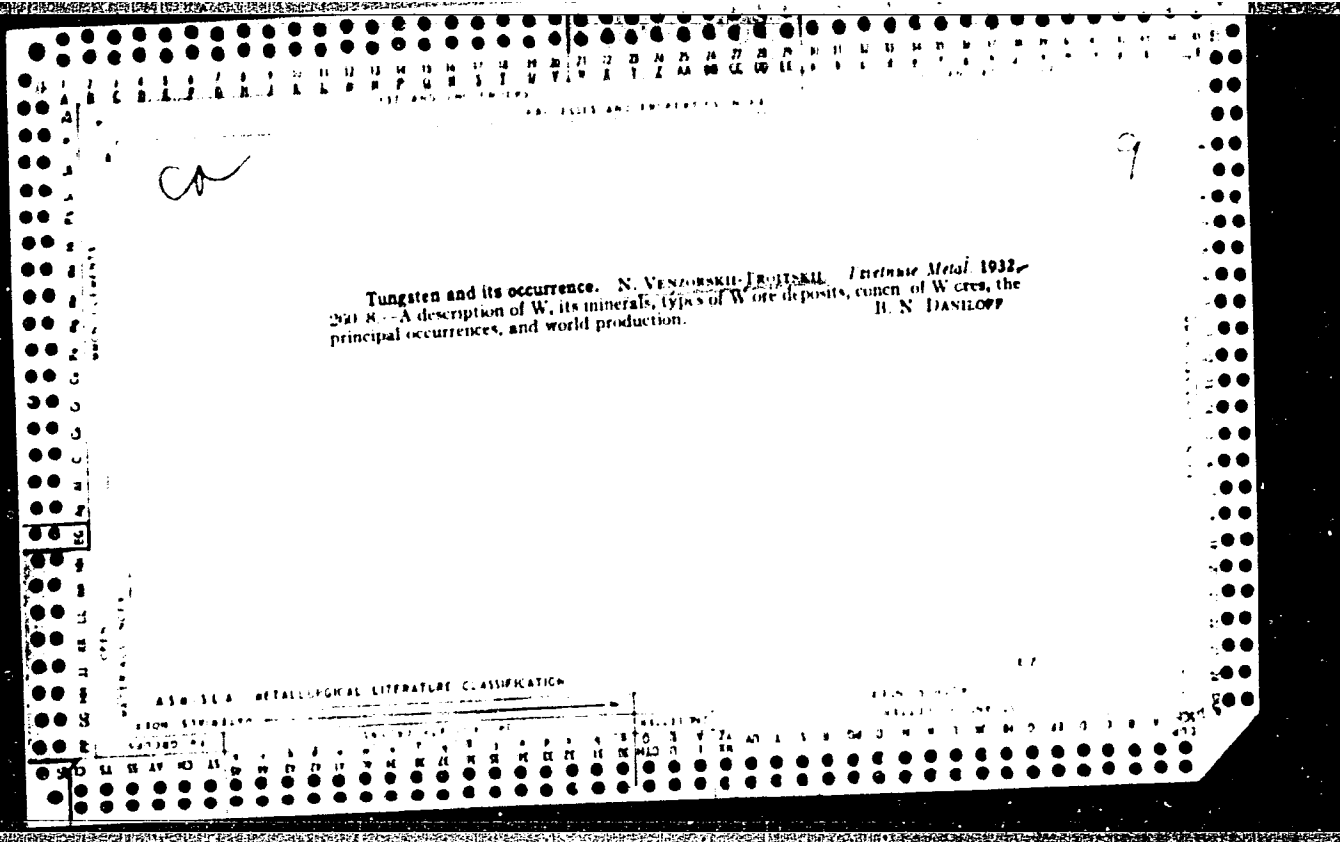
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Card 2/2

VENZLYAK, V.B., inzh.

Determining the melting temperature range for thermoplastic film adhesives on the basis of their thermomechanical characteristics. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.prom. no.6:91-94 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii shveytnogo proizvodstva.
(Thermoplastics) (Adhesives)



ca

9

the removal of iron from aluminum alloys by the settling method. N. I. Vekshinskii-Frolovskii. *Leningrad Delo* 10, No. 8, 11 (1969); *Chem. Zvezdy*, 1940, 1, 224.

It was shown experimentally that the Fe (1.66-3.68%) contained in Al-Cu-Si alloys can be removed by liquation. When the alloy is heated 1-6 hrs. at 800-850° in a furnace divided into several zones a concn. of the Fe at the bottom is observed. As a rule the settling temp. must be kept 60° above the eutectic point, so that for the system Al-Fe it should be above 1050°, for Al-Si-Fe above 500°, for Al-Cu-Fe above 500° and for the quaternary system Al-Cu-Si-Fe above 550°. For higher Fe contents (over 1%) higher temps. (about 720-800°) should be used at the beginning of the process, toward the end of the process lower temps. can be used depending upon the extent of the sepn. of crystals from the liquid phase. Cu, Ni, Mn or Ca, when present as admixt., accelerates the settling process. A furnace with conical bottom is best used for the process. By this method the alloy can be sepd. i.e. into 80-100% of a purified alloy contg. 0.8-1.2% Fe and 10-20% of metal contg. 10-25% Fe. M. G. Moore

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Refining #

MA

"The Removal of Iron from Aluminum Alloys by the Settling Method." N. L. Zolotarev, *Trudy Akad. Nauk SSSR (Foundry Practice)*, 1939, 10, (8), 11-15. (In Russian.) It was shown experimentally that the iron (1.0-3.6%) in aluminum-silicon alloys can be removed by liquation. When the alloy is heated 1-6 hrs. at 500-550°C. in a furnace divided into several zones, a concentration of the iron at the bottom is observed. As a rule the settling temperature must be kept 40-50°C. above the eutectic point. For iron contents over 4%, temperature

must be 50-60°C. above the eutectic point. The settling method is used at the beginning of the process of refining. The settling temperature can be lowered by adding an amount of a grain of crystals from the liquid metal. Copper, nickel, manganese, and silicon, when present in small amounts, accelerate the settling process. A furnace with a conical bottom is used for this purpose. If the metal is too thick, it can be poured into a smaller furnace and a smaller amount of metal can be used for the settling process.

1942

Met Abs.

V-8

2. Properties of Alloys

*The Mechanical Properties of Secondary Aluminum-Copper Alloy
N. I. Yemorskiy (Leningrad, U.S.S.R. Foundry Institute), 1940, (2), 3.
Abstr. Bull. Aluminum Ind. Ltd., 1942, 13, (7), 249. [In Russian.] The
article relates mainly to aluminum alloys with copper as the chief additive.
The mechanical properties of the specimens taken from pistons were superior
to those of separately cast pieces, but scattering was considerably not
pronounced in the former group. The microstructures were practically the

same. Variation of the casting temperature (650-800° C.) had little effect on the mechanical properties of microstructures of secondary alloys with 12, 8, or 5% copper. There was no pronounced crystal growth. Raising the casting temperature increased slightly the content of dross and non-metallic inclusions. Saturation with gas had no marked effect on the mechanical properties. The inclusions were mainly alumina. Dross inclusions in the core were less detrimental than those near the edges. Inclusions occupying 15-20% of the fracture surface reduced the ultimate stress by 50-60%. The mechanical properties of a secondary chill-cast piston alloy with copper 10.5-12.5, iron 0.5-1.4, silicon 0.1-1.2, zinc 0-0.5, magnesium 0.1-0.35, and manganese 0.3-0.5%, also some antimony, tin, and lead—more impurities than in virgin material—were very stable, mean values being: tensile strength 10.1 tons/in.², and Brinell hardness number 114. Information is given on the appearance of the fractures, together with the mechanical properties of each. The properties were investigated of the following secondary sand-cast alloys: "Foundry Alloy" (copper 7-10, silicon 0.5-2, iron 0.2, zinc 1.0, magnesium 0.1, manganese 0.5%), "Spartak" (copper 3.5-7, silicon 1-2, ~~aluminum 1-2~~ iron 0-26, zinc 1.5, magnesium 0-0.5, manganese 0-0.5%), "Mocco" (4-5% copper, small amounts of zinc, silicon, &c.), AB 82, and an alloy with copper 3.3-5, silicon 6-7.5, iron 0-1.5, zinc 0-1, and magnesium 0.3%. They contained some antimony, lead, and tin. Specimens cast in sand of 6-10% moisture content had higher strength than the piston alloy. The high contents of zinc, silicon, iron,

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Decreasing the Porosity of Silumin Products. N. L. Venzonkii-Troitskii and I. P. Kopylov (Novosti Tekhniki (Tech. News), 1966, (48/49), 25-26; C. Abs., 1937, 61, 3170).--[In Russian.] C_2H_5OH 100, $HCHO$ 100, 25% NH_3 5 parts by weight are mixed, and the product obtained, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$ (Bakelite), is dissolved in C_2H_5OH (6:4). Goods prepared from Silumin treated with this lacquer are then treated in a vacuum apparatus at 70°-100° C. and a pressure of 110-300 mm. mercury. The difference in pressure on the outside and inside of the articles under treatment permits the filling of the pores with lacquer in 2 hrs. At this temperature the lacquer-filled micro-pores of the articles are polymerized to a durable and stable "B" (resin) form. Articles treated in this way are air-, gas-, and liquid-tight at 250°-300° C., and at a pressure of 1.5-2 atm. They are stable in water, salt solutions, sea-water, dilute acids, and alkalis.—S. G.

ASS-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 1										SECTION 2									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

13

0A

Improving the tightness of porous castings by impregnation with bakelite. N. L. Venzoskil-Troitskil and I. P. Kopylov. *Lutetiae Delo* 9, No. 4, p. 17 (1938); *Chem. Zvesti.* 1938, II, 4319; cf. C. A. 31, 3170¹.—For castings of fine porosity a Bakelite lacquer of sp. gr. 0.95-1.0 and viscosity 120-150¹E. was used. The lacquer was prepd. from 100 parts phenol, 100 parts HCHO (37.5%) and 5 parts NH₄ (25%). The resolate obtained was dissolved in alc. in a 60/40 ratio. For castings with coarse pores the use of a filler (graphite, Al powder, Al₂O₃) is recommended as absolutely necessary. The best results were obtained by impregnation under pressure, the gas having first been completely removed from the castings in vacuum. The subsequent thermal treatment of the impregnated castings consisted of heating at 170-200° for 60-120 min. M. G. Moore

1944-1945 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1944-1945 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VENZOVSKIY, A.I.; MEL'NIKOV, G.P., otv. red.; FAKTOR, B.S., tekhn.
red.

[Machinery manufacturing industry of Kazakhstan in the current
seven-year plan] Mashinostroitel'naya promyshlennost' Kazakhstana
v tekushchem semiletii. Alma-Ata, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn.
informatsii, 1960. 11 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Kazakhstan--Machinery industry)

YEVSTYUGOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, inzhener; BIRKENGOF, A.M., spetsredaktor;
YEMOL'YOVSKAYA, D.N., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskij redaktor;
PREESYPKINA, Z.D., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Collective farm construction brigade] Kolkhosnaya stroitel'naya
brigada. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 271 p.
(MIRA 10:1)

1. Glavkolkhoztroy Ministerstva gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva
RSFSR (for Yevstyugov) (Construction industry)
(Collective farms)

GEDEVANISHVILI, D.M., VEPKHVADZE, G.L.

"Sur la manifestation électrique de la formation de connexion temporaire
et d'inhibition corticale."

Report submitted, but not presented at the 22nd International
Congress of physiological sciences.
Leiden, the Netherlands 10-17 Sep 1962

VEPKHVADZE, G.L.

Unilateral conditioned salivary response to light from a single
eye in the dog. Soob. An Gruz. SSR 25 no. 4:461-466 0 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy farmako-khimicheskiy
institut. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii D.M.
Gedevanishvili.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

(SALIVARY GLANDS)

VEPKHVADZE, K.F. (Tbilisi); GIRDALADZE, R.A. (Tbilisi)

Diagnosis and surgical treatment of rectal cancer. Vop. onk.
9 no.8:86-90 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo onkologicheskogo dispensera Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach - A.V.Tsereteli)
i kafedry onkologii Tbilisskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - prof. K.F. Vepkhvadze).
Adres avtorov: Tbilisi, ulitsa Pavlova, 21, Gruzinskiy respubli-
kanskiy onkologicheskiy dispenser.

VEPKHVADZE, T.V.

Some Liouville formulae. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 40 no.2:279-286
N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted May 15,
1965.

VEPKHVADZE, V.M.

Land improvement through afforestation on the southern slopes of
Kartlia. Trudy Inst. less AN Gruz. SSR 10:65-78 '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

VEPKHVADZE, V.M.

Moisture characteristics of undeveloped stony soils and their
significance for mountain forestry. Trudy Inst. lesa AN Gruz.
SSR 12:171-181 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

VEPKHVADZE, V.M.

Growth of woody plants on the parent material of soils. Trudy
Inst.lesa AN Gruz.SSR 11:127-133 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Mountain ecology) (Forest ecology)

VAPREK, J.

"Frequencies in circuits with thermistors" by I.G. Vashkov
[Vashkov, I.G.]. Reviewed by J. Vaprek. Stebnický 1964
25 no.1 Suppl. Literature 25 no.113 1964.

KUBICKA, R.; VEPREK, J.

Production of fuel oils with small content of sulfur.
Pt. 2. Ropa a uhlie 6 no. 4: 116-119 Ap '64.

1. Chemicke zavody Ceskoslovensko-sovetskeho pratelstvi,
Zaluzi.

KUBICKA, Rudolf, inz. CSc.; VEPREK, Jaroslav

Manufacture of fuel oils with a low sulfur content. Pt. I. Kopa
a uhlie 6 no.2:54-55 F '64.

1. Chemické závody Československo-sovětského přátelství, Žatec.

VEPREK, Jaroslav, inz.

Long-term resistance stability of bead thermistors made
in Czechoslovakia. Slaboproudy obzor 25 no. 2: 75-78
F '64.

1. Ústav přístrojové techniky, Československá akademie
věd, Brno.

26.2190
3,5800

33746
Z/039/62/023/003/002/004
D291/D304

AUTHOR: Vepřek, Jaroslav, Engineer
TITLE: Thermistor anemometers and flowmeters
PERIODICAL: Slabcproudý obzor, v. 23, no. 3, 1962, 143-150

TEXT: The article briefly describes the principles of thermistor anemometry and its significance for measuring the flow rates of liquids and gases. Basic equations for bead thermistors, suitable for such purposes, are derived and temperature - resistance characteristics are analyzed. The dependence of the resistance change (ΔR_v) through a thermistor on the temperature (ϑ), the thermal conductivity (λ), and the velocity (v) of the flowing medium, and parameters influencing the thermistor time constant, are discussed in detail. The author goes then on to describe the actual design of a thermistor anemometer for measuring freely flowing gases in the velocity range of 0.02-6 m/sec, and a thermistor flowmeter for measuring small amounts of gases in the range of 0.1-25 l/hr,

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Thermistor anemometers and flowmeters

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and small amounts of liquids in the range of 0.005-1.25, eventually 0.001-0.25 l/hr. The described anemometer used two bridges, one for velocity, the other for temperature measuring of the flowing medium. Only one thermistor is used which can be switched to one branch of either bridge, according to the desired measuring procedure. The instrument is connected to a sensor, consisting of a 300 mm long and 3 mm diameter brass tube, tipped with a thermistor bead type NRO8A (product of the VUST). It measures in a velocity range of 0.02-6 m/sec with an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$, and in a temperature range of 15-55°C with an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$. The flowmeter is of similar design as the anemometer, only that the second bridge for temperature measuring is omitted, and that the instrument is calibrated directly in amounts of gas or liquid flowing per time unit through a pipe of known cross-section. To eliminate undesired temperature effects, the instrument is provided with a thermostat. Designed for measuring flow rates of air, the flowmeter has a measuring range of 0.1-25 liters/hr, an accuracy of $\pm 3\%$, a pipe dia-

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Thermistor anemometers and flowmeters

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meter of 2 mm, a thermostat-bath temperature of 29.4°C which is maintained with an accuracy of $\pm 0.05^\circ\text{C}$, and permits a gas inlet temperature of 15-35°C. Smaller or larger flow rates can be measured by merely reducing or increasing the measuring pipe diameter. The same instrument can also be used for measuring small flow rates of liquids (e.g. redistilled water in biological research) and has then a measuring range of 0.005-1.25 l/hr, an accuracy of $\pm 3\%$, a pipe diameter of 2 mm, a thermostat-bath temperature of 17.8°C which is maintained with an accuracy of $\pm 0.05^\circ\text{C}$, and a permissible inlet temperature of 10-27°C. By reducing the internal diameter of the measuring pipe to 1.4 mm, it was possible to measure flow rates as low as 1 cm³/hr. The described flowmeter can also be connected to a registration device, consisting of a METRA DRgT/2mA recorder and a METRA AZ 10/40 μA compensation amplifier. In conclusion, the author states that bead-thermistor anemometers cannot fully replace conventional flowmeters due to their temperature sensitivity; however, they can be used as a supplement to expand the measuring range to small flow rates. There are 13 figures, 1 table and 22 references:

Card 3/4

Thermistor anemometers and flowmeters

33746

Z/039/62/023/003/002/004

D291/D304

18 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: W.B. Hales: Thermistors as Instruments of Thermometry and Anemometry. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society 29 (1948), n. 12, pp. 494-499; E.R. Sanford: A Wind Tunnel Investigation of the Limitations of Thermistor Anemometry. Journal of Meteorology 8 (1951), no. 6, pp 182-190; J.F. Ripken: Instrumentation for Studies of Low Velocity Winds. Proceedings of the Sixth Hydraulics Conference, Bulletin 36, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav přístrojové techniky ČSAV, Brno (Instrumentation Institute of the Czechoslovak AS, Brno)

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1961

Card 4/4

VEPREK, Jaroslav

Determining the germanium content in raw materials and products of the Chemické závody Československo-sovětského přátelství enterprise. Ropa a uhlí 5 no.3:79-82 Mr '63.

VEPREX, Jaroslav, inz.

Analysis of the dependence of the $R = f(I)$ and $U = f(I)$ functions of bead transistors on the θ temperature and λ thermal conductivity of the surrounding medium. El tech cas 14 no.6:323-331 '63.

1. Ustav pristrojove techniky, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved,
Brno Kralovopolska 147.

VEPREK, L., inz.

"Industrial cooling equipment" by Z. Dvorak, O. Cervenka. Reviewed
by L. Veprek. Strojirenstvi 13 no.7:556 JI '63.

VEPREK, Jaroslav, inz. CSc.; ZOBAC, Ladislav, inz. CSc.

Thermistor vacuum gauge. Slaboproudý obzor 25 no.1:34-39
Ja'64.

1. Ústav přístrojové techniky, Československá akademie věd,
Brno.

Z/014/62/000/003/003/004
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Vepřek, Jaroslav, Engineer

TITLE: Thermistor thermometers

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, no. 3, 1962, 95 - 98

TEXT: Thermistors suitable for temperature measurement are of the bead type and are manufactured by the ZPP Factory, Šumperk, Czechoslovakia. The range of types NR15, NR16A, NR16B, NR17A, NR17B, NR17C, NR18, NR18A, NR19 is manufactured. These are characterized by $R_s = 300 \Omega$ to $1 M\Omega$ and the temperature coefficient $(-\alpha) = 3$ to 3.5% . In instrumentation the thermistors are usually inserted into suitable holders and provided with leads in order to form suitable temperature pick-ups or transducers. These transducers are connected by means of a coaxial cable with an electronic indicating instrument. A block diagram of such a useful electronic circuit is shown in Fig. 5. The basic circuit of the system is a bridge which is fed from an oscillator. The output voltage from the bridge is amplified by a two-stage amplifier, whose output is applied to two

Card 1/2

Thermistor thermometers

Z/014/62/000/003/003/004
E192/E382

separate circuits. The first circuit consists of a rectifier and a meter while the second circuit is in the form of a power amplifier. The output voltage of this amplifier is applied to a recording meter M_2 (see Fig. 5). The potentiometer P_4 in Fig. 5 is used to adjust the tracking of the telemetering devices (indicating meter and the recorder). Depending on whether the thermistor pick-up is of the contact type or radiation type (contactless), the bridge circuit should be designed accordingly. A simple single bridge is adequate in the case of the contact-type pick-up (such as used in a medical thermometer). A double bridge is necessary for a contactless pick-up. Both bridges require capacitors in one of the arms in order to compensate the imaginary part of the bridge impedance. Thermistor thermometers can be usefully employed at temperatures up to 50 °C, although the field of their applications is limited. This is principally due to the fact that it is difficult to obtain very sensitive meters (about 20 μ A FSD) which can be connected directly into a thermistor bridge (without amplifiers). There are 10 figures.

Card 2/5

SLAVIK, Ivan, inz.; VEPREK, Jaroslav, inz.

Termistor anemometers and flow meters; a discussion. Slatoproudý
obzor 23 no.8:483 Ag '62.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420003-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420003-9"

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA C
 CATEGORY : Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhkhim., No. 1 1960, No.717
 AUTHOR : Veprek-Siska, J.; Smirous, F.; Pliska, V.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Inorganic Nitrogen Compounds. IV. Mechanism of
 the Reduction of Nitrites in Alkaline Solutions
 ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 11, 2056-2059
 ABSTRACT : The mechanism of the reduction of NaNO_2 was
 investigated by means of determination of the
 reduction products of the solutions of NaNO_3
 (I), NaNO_2 (II), $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ (III) and $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$
 (IV) under the action of 1% Na-amalgam (V) in
 an alkaline medium. In concentrated solutions
 (0.8-2 M) after reduction there were discovered,
 apart from gaseous products (N_2 and N_2O), NO_2^- ,
 CARD: 1/5

C-17

COUNTRY	:	
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 717
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	<p>$\text{H}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$, $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$ and NH_4OH in the case of I and II, and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$ and NH_4OH in the case of III; IV is not reduced by the action of V. Upon the reduction of 0.1 M solutions of I-III, only NH_4OH is found. The reduction of II takes place with the intermediate formation of HNO or NO^- according to the reaction $\text{NO}_2^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e = \text{NO}^- + 2\text{OH}^-$; the interaction of II and</p>
cont'd	:	
CARD:	:	2/5

COUNTRY : C
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.717
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : NO_2^- leads to the formation of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$ according
 cont'd to the equation $\text{NO}_2^- + \text{NO}^- = \text{H}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$. The $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$
 ion is formed on one hand as a result of the
 direct reduction of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$ ($\text{H}_2\text{O}_3^{-2} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e =$
 $= \text{H}_2\text{O}_2^{-2} + 2\text{OH}^-$), and on the other hand by the
 dimerization of NO^- ($2\text{NO}^- = \text{H}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$); the last
 CARD: 3/5

C-18

COUNTRY	:		C
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1	1960, No. 717
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	reaction is irreversible. $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$ and especially	
cont'd	:	HNO are partly decomposed during the formation	
	:	of H_2O according to the scheme: $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2^{-2} + \text{H}_2\text{O} =$	
	:	$= \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{OH}^-$; $2\text{HNO} = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Although in all	
	:	probability the reduction of HNO leads to the	
	:	formation of NH_2OH at first, however subse-	
	:	quently NH_2OH decomposes according to the	
	:	reactions: $\text{NH}_2\text{OH} + \text{HNO} = \text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; $2\text{NH}_2\text{OH} =$	
CARD:	:	1/5	

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 7/17

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : = $\text{IH}_3 + \text{IHO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, with the formation of only
cont'd H_2 and IH_2 as terminal products of the reduction of II. Report III, see RZKhim., No. 1, 1959, No 15070.-- K. Kanan

CARD: 5/5

C-19

Abstract of

Current state and prospects of inorganic chemistry, 1984
no. 2:741-751 31 pgs.

1. Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Prague.

VEPREK-SISKA, J.

"Introduction to quantum mechanics" by P. T. Matthews. Reviewed
by J. Veprek-Siska. Silikaty 8 no.3:263-264. '64.

VEPREK-SISKA, J.; PLISKA, V.; SMIBOUS, F.

Inorganic nitrogen compounds. V. Reactions of nitrohydroxylamine with bivalent kations. In German. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.11:3548-3552 N '59.

(EBAI 9:5)

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Prag. 2. Jetzige Adresse: Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag (for Veprek-Siska).
 3. Jetzige Adresse: Institut fur Lebensmittelchemie, Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Prag (for Pliska).
- (Inorganic compounds) (Nitrogen) (Cations) (Nitrohydroxylamine)

L 42277-66

ACC NR: AP6031472

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/66/000/003/0340/0342

AUTHOR: Ettel, Viktor; Veprek-Siska, Josef

ORG: Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, CSAV, Prague (Ustav anorganicke chemie CSAV)

TITLE: Distillation apparatus for the preparation of water of high purity

SOURCE: Chemicke listy, no. 3, 1966, 340-342

TOPIC TAGS: distillation, chemical laboratory apparatus

ABSTRACT: An apparatus designed by the authors is described. The apparatus must be used for a certain time before full purity of the product can be obtained. The total impurities in the product consist of less than 10^{-7} mole of solids per liter. Mn is the element most likely to be found. The apparatus is designed for continuous production. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 06May65 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 *ldh*

0978 2752

L 34435-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6026227

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/65/000/012/1479/1483

AUTHOR: Veprek-Siska, Josef; Eckschlager, Karel; Wagnerova, Dana M.ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, CSAV, Prague (Ustav anorganicke chemie CSAV)

TITLE: Analysis of dithionates

SOURCE: Chemické listy, no. 12, 1965, 1479-1483

TOPIC TAGS: colorimetric analysis, polarographic analysis

ABSTRACT: Colorimetric determination of dithionates can be based either on the orange color of the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ group, or the blue color of the VO^{++} group. This method allows the determination of $\text{S}_2\text{O}_6^{2-}$ groups in amounts of milligrams or centigrams, even when sulfites are originally present; the sulfites can be removed by oxidation with permanganate in a slightly alkaline medium. An indirect polarographic determination can be made by estimating the decrease of the height of the three electron reduction waves of CrO_4^{2-} in an ammoniacal medium; this method is suitable for the determination of quantities of the order of 5 mg of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The authors thank Engineer, Doctor Jan Moravec, Department of

Analytical Chemistry, VSCHT, Prague, for carrying out the thermogravimetric oxidation of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. They also thank E. Hrdlick and O. Vahalik for their technical assistance and for carrying out the analysis. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS: 34,669]

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 17Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1 JPR

VEPREK, L., inz.

"Thermistors" by B.Schmidt and E.Kuzma. Reviewed by J.Veprek.
Slaboproudy obzor 23 no.11:Suppl.:Literatura 23 no.11:L87 '62.

VEPREV, A., mayor

A soldier retires. Voen.vest. no.9:48-51 S '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Russia--Army--Appointments and retirement)

TRAPITSYN, N.F.; VEPRIK, A.V.; KALIKOV, N.A.

Independence of the temperature of an a.c. high-voltage
arc from the composition of the specimen. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; fiz. no.5:26-28 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Electric arc)

VEPI, E.

"Trends in the technical development of the soap industry." *Alcmezesi Ipar*, Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 2, Feb. 1954, p. 45.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

VEPKHVADE, G.

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of the Molecule

D-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 678

Author : Vepkhvadze, G.

Inst : -

Title : Quantum Mechanical Investigation of the Pure Ionic State of BeH^+ .

Orig Pub : Tr. Tblissk. un-ta, 1957, 62, 1-10

Abstract : A four-electron wave function is constructed for molecular ion BeH^+ , and the energy of the system BeH^+ is obtained as a function of the interaction integrals. A numerical analysis is made of the interaction integrals entering into the expression for the energy. The energy of the four-electron BeH^+ ion is obtained in the form of a function of the distance between the nuclei.

Card 1/1

VEPKHVADZE, G.

Quantum-mechanical analysis of BeH in purely ionic state [with summary in Georgian]. Trudy Tbil. GU no.62:1-10 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Stalina, kafedra obshchey fiziki.
(Beryllium hydrides) (Ions) (Quantum theory)

VEPKHVADZE, G. L., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Unilateral conditioned reflexes with one eye, one ear, and with the skin." Tbilisi, 1960. 34 pp; with illustrations; (Tbilisi State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 50-60)^{1,36})

VEPKHVADZE, G.L.

Unilateral conditioned salivary responses to sound directed into one ear. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 24 no.4:473-478 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii D.M. Gedevanishvili.

(SOUND)

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

VERKHVADZE, G. T.

[illegible]

Dissertation for degree of
 Candidate Physio-Mathematical Sciences

Def. at U.
Tbilisi State

VEPKHVADE, K. F. and Mavradze, V. K.

Vepkhvadze, K. F. "Data for the study of morbidity and mortality due to cancer in the Georgian SSR," (Report), Trudy III Zakavkazsk. s"yenda khirurgov, Yerevan, 1946 (on cover: 1949), p. 42-52

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

VEPKHVADZE, K.F., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.

Report on the activities of the Tiflis Scientific Medical Society
of Oncologists for 1962. Vop. onk. 9 no.12:97-98 '63.

(HIRA 17:12)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Tbilisskogo nauchno-meditsinskogo ob-
shchestva onkologov.

VEPKHVADZE, K.F., prof.

"Basic principles in organizing oncological services in Adzharistan"
by R.R.Inaishvili. Reviewed by K.F.Vepkhvadze. Vop.onk. 4 no.1:
120-122 '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(ADZHAR A.S.S.R.--ONCOLOGY) (INAISHVILI, R.R.)

VEPKHVADZE, R. Ya.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The problem of the development of a callus". Tbilisi, 1959. 13 pp (Tbilisi State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 119)

VEPKHVADZE, V.M.

Rocks as a substratum for the development of tree species and their
importance in soil formation. Pochvovedenie no.9:1984 S 164.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut lesa AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

VEPKHVADZE, V.M.

Some characteristics of rocks as a substrate for the development
of woody plants. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 20 no. 4:459-466 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut lesa AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom
V.Z. Gulisashvili.

(Tiflis region--Rocks)
(Forests and forestry)

VEPREK-ISKA, J., and others.

"Inorganic nitrogen compounds. III. Separation of inorganic nitrogen compounds by means of paper iontophoresis."

p. 410 (Chemicke Listy, Vol. 52, no.3, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9,
September 1958

VEPRINSKIY, V.S.

Taking bees to honey-plant pastures. Biol.v shkole no.3:66-69
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Vologodskaya oblastnaya stantsiya yumykh naturalistov.
(Vologda Province--Bee culture--Study and teaching)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420003-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420003-9"

VEPŘEK, L.
RICHTER, A.F.; VEPŘEK, L.

Physicochemical processes in deproteinization of blood by copper hydroxide.
Cas. lek. česk. 97 no.6-7:234-237 14 Feb 58.

1. II ustav pro lekářskou chemii KU prednosta prof. A.F Richter.
(BLOOD PROTEINS, eff. of drugs on
copper hydroxide, deproteinization (Cz))
(COPPER, eff.
copper hydroxide depreteinization of blood (Cz))

VEPRIK, Ya.M.
VEPRIK, Ya.M.

Oxidation-reduction potential and developing action of
N-oxyphenylglycine. Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.5:670 '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

1. Keningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov.
(Glycine) (Photography--Developing and developers)
(Electromotive force)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26175

Author : Foukal, Z., Veprshekova, A., Proshek, J.

Inst :

Title : The Preparation of Albumen from Human Blood Plasma for Bacteriological purposes.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1956, 5, No 4, 290-293

Abst : A process is described for the preparation of albumen (the resulting preparation contains 90% albumen, and 10% of alpha-one, alpha-two and beta-one globulin) from human blood plasma unsuitable for other use. Such a preparation may be used in diagnostic solutions instead of ascitic fluid, in cultivating, for example, Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

(from the authors' abstract)

Card 1/1

VEPKHVADZE, G.L.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cholinergic Drugs

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 51966

Author : Vepkhvadze, G.L.
Inst : Tbilisi Chemopharmaceutical Institute
Title : The Pharmacological Properties of the Total Alkaloids of
Hyssopus Angustifolius

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Tbilissk. n-i khim.- farmatsevt. in-ta, 1956,
kn. 8, 101-111

Abstract : The action of the total alkaloids of Hyssopus angustifolius (I), as compared to atropine, was investigated in experiments with frogs, dogs, rabbits and cats. It was established that I possesses cholinolytic properties; it abolishes the effects of the vagus nerve upon the heart, it possesses an inhibiting action on salivary secretion produced by pilocarpine, it dilates the pupils, suppresses the automatic movements of an isolated segment of intestines and relaxes the smooth muscles of the bronchi. As compared with atropine, I possesses a weaker biological activity. V.V. Berezhinskaya.

Card : 1/1

VEPKHVADZE, G.T.

"Investigation of the Equilibrium Form of the Transverse
Section of River Bed Flow" Tr. Tbilissk. Un-ta, Vol 50, 1953, 61-68
(Georgian resume)

The author examines conditions of the limit equilibrium of a solid particle lying on an inclination. He introduces into the calculation a force determined by transverse circulation, asserting that such a force is always present in the flow of water in a river bed. He then derives a dependence for the equilibrium form of the flow cross section,. The abstractor, I.I.LEVI, states that the author's results cannot be accepted without experimental verification,. (RZhMekh, no. 9, 1955)

VEPKHVADZE, K.F. (Tbilisi, ul. Kamo, d. 4, kv. 39)

Results of treating mammary cancer; data from the oncological
clinic of the Tiflis State Institute of Postgraduate Medicine
[with summary in English]. Vop.onk. 4 no.6:697-701 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry onkologii (zav. - prof. K.F. Vepkhvadze) Tbilis-
skogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya spetsializatsii i usovershenst-
vovaniyu vrachey.

(BREAST NEOPLASMS, therapy,
hosp. statis. (Rus))

VEPKHVADZE, R. YA.

(Untitled entry), Novyye Knigi, No 7, 16 Feb 57, p 17

A book on prophylaxis and treatment of radiation sickness is described as follows: Radioaktivnyye Izotopy, Luchevaya Bolezn', yego Lecheniye i Profilaktika (Radioisotopes, Radiation Sickness, Its Treatment and Prophylaxis), by V. A. Khubutiya and R. Ya. Vepkhvadze. Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz, 1956, 188 pp (in Georgian). (U)

54M.1345

MAZARISHVILI, G., VAKHTANGISHVILI, T. and GABSIASHVILI K.

"The Formation of Ossious Callosities in Radiation Disease" a paper
presented at Transcaucasion Radiological Conference, Tbilisi, Nov. 55.

TI166004

VEPLER S. YA.

PA 4/49T48

USSR/Engineering
Hydraulics
Mechanics

Apr 48

"Measurement of the Elasticoviscous Properties of Dispersed Systems by the Method of Tangential Displacement of a Plate," S. Ya. Vepler, Physicochem Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 3½ pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 4

Plate is suspended edgewise by means of spring. Vessel containing liquid can be raised and lowered at constant speed. Arrangements are provided for measuring suspension tension, and plate displacement. Describes various practicable applications.

4/49T48

VEPREK, Jaroslav, inz.

Thermistor thermometers. Sdel tech 10 no. 3:95-98. March '62.

~~VEPREK, Jaroslav~~

Thermistor recording rheometers. Chem listy 56 no.12:1437-1442 D
'62.

1. Ustav pristrojove techniky, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Brno.

VEPREK, Jaroslav, inz. CSc.

Some possibilities of using the TANDEL in measurement engineering.
Slaboproudy otzor 26 no.1:6-13 Ja '65.

1. Institute of Instrument Technology of the Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences, Brno. Submitted June 9, 1964.